

THE FARM

High medical authority denounces blunders upon horses as useless, ugly and hurtful to the sight.

Put on plenty of whitewash in the poultry houses, and let it be applied thickly. Mix with kerosene oil, carbolic acid or any of the advertised sheep dips, in order to make the premises obnoxious to lice. Fill every crack and crevice with it, for vermin multiply very rapidly this month.

Young poultry should not be plucked too soon after killing. If feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid, the vesicles at the root of each feather become engorged and the skin spotted. Don't feed before killing; the carcass of a chicken killed while digestion is going on will keep but a short time.

Give the growing chicks a taste of boiled potatoes, and notice how they "go for them." In many places the potato crop is large and the vegetable cheap. It is even cheaper than corn, but if fed in connection with corn and other articles of diet, it is a great help to raising young stock economically and successfully.

It is estimated now that one cow in every 1,000 in this country is a Jersey. This breed has increased more rapidly by importation than any other, and is in most sections where introduced the favorite for crossing with native cattle for dairy purposes. In this way a great deal of Jersey blood is brought into our American stock of dairy cows.

Whoever places much dependence on the strainer for securing clean milk will never make gilt-edged butter. Allowing dirt to get in milk and then depending on the strainer to get it out is a poor apology for cleanliness. More or less of the dirt, especially everything of a soluble nature, and some that is not, will find its way through the meshes of the strainer.

Round wooden pegs are much better than nails to hang garments upon in a closet; nail heads are continually tearing and leaving rust spots on light and delicate goods. Still better than pegs are empty spools fastened to a strip of board three inches wide. They should be made fast with nails driven through them to the board thoroughly sunken. No 50 and 60 spools are good sizes, though a few large ones should be added here and there.—Exchange.

Powls swallow their food, broken or not, and it enters the crop or first stomach and remains in it until it has become softened more or less, when a small quantity at a time, just as grain runs into a gizzard, is forced into the gizzard among the gravel stones. This gizzard is a strong, muscular stomach, and plies night and day when there is a grist to grind, similar to a bellows, contracting at times, thus forcing the gravel stones into the grain and breaking it into fragments and triturating the whole mass, after which it is in a suitable condition to be quickly digested.

In selecting birds to breed from you will get much handsome chickens if you select your birds for beauty of form and trueness of plumage to the established type of the breed, rather than for their size. An overgrown bird is seldom as good a breeder as one of the medium size, and while the large one may get one or two larger chickens than the others, the flock will usually be the heaviest from the smaller bird. While this is most marked in the case of the male, it will be well to follow the same with the female. A good form and erect carriage indicates a good constitution, and large size does not; on the contrary it often indicates a weakness in some point. The same rules apply to nearly all animals as well as to poultry.—Breeder and Sportsman.

False Alarm for Vine-Growers.

There seems to be a misapprehension in certain quarters of the spread of prohibition views and legislation in some of our Northern States. If prohibition gets into our State constitutions and the dram-shops are closed, we might as well destroy the vat and the vine-press. Even in wine-growing countries a large part of the fruit of the vineyards is consumed in the use of the clusters, but in the fresh and in the dried state, and in various preparations of grape-juice that never undergo fermentation. In our own country, one-half of our fifty millions of people probably have never had a feast of the better sort of grapes in all their lives. The grape-maker is fairly supplied only in our cities and in the very limited districts where vineyards abound. In the cities, the price of the finer sorts of grapes places them beyond the reach of the poor. The thrifty laboring classes have them as a treat on festive occasions. It is only upon the tables of the rich that grapes are a common dessert. Except in the flush of the market, they are more expensive than tropical fruits, and the consumption is much less.

The San Francisco Alta gives Sacramento the following reproachful, but deserved, dig, which is going the rounds of the press: "Sacramento is excited over the prevalence of leprosy among the Chinese population of the city. How would it do to license it? A law prohibiting leprosy cannot be enforced, and as they insist upon having it, they ought to be made to pay something for enjoying the privilege."

The Teeth.

Your teeth serve their purpose mainly by grinding on each other; hence, they would soon wear away, except that their exposed parts are coated with the hardest of all animal substances. The food needs to be first cut, and then ground; hence the cutting teeth, incisors, are in front, and grinding teeth, molars, are behind.

Teeth are not necessary to the infant, and would be a painful discomfort to the mother; hence, the child is born toothless.

As teeth never enlarge in size, a first set is provided for childhood, and a larger and fuller set subsequently appears adapted to permanent use. Further, these latter, while still beneath the first set, are by intelligent foresight, adapted to the jaw only in its mature form and size.

Hard as is the enamel, like glass it is affected by alternations of heat and cold. Hence, ice, and ice-water may fill it with numerous tiny cracks, through which acids and fungi may find their destructive way. Mainly consisting of lime, it is often dissolved, and the teeth are thus ruined, by medicines containing acid. Moreover, the natural secretions of the mouth are often rendered injurious to the teeth by disease itself. Precautions should be taken to neutralize the effect in both cases.

As dental science has made such progress of late years that all decay taken in time may be arrested, people should have their own teeth and those of their children examined by a good dentist as often as at least once a year.

Nothing is a source of much danger and suffering, especially in delicate children, and in children of peculiar susceptibility. According to a paper read at a late meeting of the American Medical Association, the mortality from teething and its accompanying diseases is greater than from all other diseases to which children are subject. The growing root pushes against and irritates the nerve below, while the tooth is working its way through the flesh and skin above.

The danger is increased many fold from the influence (reflex) on the nerves of the brain, stomach and bowels. The common remedy is to lance the gums and restrict the child to a diet of milk.

Railroad Time.

He stood at the ticket window slowly unrolling an old-fashioned leather wallet, while a dozen impatient men stood behind him, driven to madness by the shouting of the gatesmen calling their trains. After he got about a yard and a half of wallet unrolled, he suddenly stopped and said to the ticket agent:

"Is that clock right?"

"No sir," promptly replied the agent.

"Tain't?" shouted the startled passenger, stooping down and making a sudden clutch at a lean and hungry carpet-bag.

"Tain't right? Well, what 'n the name o' common sense do ye have it stuck up there for, then?"

"Well, by golly," said the passenger, hurriedly rolling up his wallet, "I'll report you, I will."

"Won't do any good," replied the agent; "it's the company's orders. They pay a man \$85 a month to go round every morning to mix and muddle up all the clocks so that not one of them will be right and no two of them alike."

The passenger gasped twice or thrice, but could not say anything. The ticket agent went on:

"It is the superintendent's idea. He is fond of fun, enjoys a joke, and it does him good to see a man prance around and hear him jaw when he buys a ticket and then finds his train has been gone two hours. It saves him the expense of going to the circus."

"Which way is the clock wrong," the passenger asked in despairing accents, "fast or slow?"

"Don't know," replied the agent, "that is part of the fun, not to let anybody in the building know anything about the right time. All that I know is that it is about ninety minutes wrong, one way or the other."

With a hollow groan the passenger dropped his carpet-bag and wallet and made a rush for the door, upsetting every man who got in his way. In about two minutes he came back, crestfallen and meek, and took his place at the end of the line. When once more he walked up to the window, he said, as he named his station and bought his ticket like a sane man:

"What made you talk to me like a liar?"

"What made you ask questions like a fool?" asked the ticket man, and they glared at each other for a second, and then the passenger went his way, a madder but probably not a wiser man. For although the time pieces at a railway station are always as nearly accurate as care and electricity can make them, and all the trains go and come by them, yet there are thousands of men and women in this land of free schools, who, whenever they travel, never fail to ask the ticket seller, station master, usher and gatekeeper, one after another if "that clock is right?"

A Vermont man who stole a cow from his neighbor's barn, found on getting her home that it was his own cow, which his neighbor had stolen earlier in the night.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Reasons Why the Bodies of Yellow Fever Victims Should be Buried.

One of the most horrible discoveries of modern science is surely that of Dr. Domingo Freire of Rio de Janeiro. The city has been seriously afflicted with yellow fever, and Dr. Freire, in his inquiries into the causes of the epidemic, came upon the dreadful fact that the soil of the cemeteries in which the victims of the outbreak were buried was positively alive with microbian organisms exactly identical with those found in the vomiting, blood, etc., of those who had died in the hospital of yellow fever.

From a foot underground he gathered a sample of the earth overlying the remains of a person who had been buried a year before, and though it showed nothing remarkable in appearance or smell, it was found under the microscope to be thickly charged with these abominable disease germs. Many of the organisms were making spontaneous movements. In fact, therefore, the cemeteries are so many nurseries of yellow fever; for every year the rain washes the soil and the fever seed, with which it is so closely sown, into the water courses and distributes them over the town and neighborhood.

Says the doctor: "If each corpse is the bearer of millions of millions of organisms that are specific of ill, imagine what a cemetery must be in which new foci are forming around each body. In the silence of death these worlds of organisms, invisible to the unaided eye, are laboring incessantly and unperceived to fill more graves with more bodies destined for their food and for the fatal perpetuation of their species." How terrible fatal these organisms are, indeed, may be understood from the fact that the blood of a yellow fever patient injected into a rabbit killed the animal in less than an hour; that the rabbit's blood injected into a guinea pig killed it also, so that the train of destruction may apparently be endless, for each victim, on post-mortem examination, was found to have all its blood swarming with malignant germs. Surely the cremation of yellow fever corpses, becomes in the light of Dr. Freire's discovery a public necessity.—[St. James Gazette.

To Cure Warts.

There are several ways by which these troublesome excrescences may be removed, as follows: 1. Burn a piece of linen or cotton on any piece of steel, and rub the moisture left on the wart with the burning iron. 2. Rub the wart with a strong solution of potash till it disappears. 3. Wet gum ammonia and rub it on the wart at night just before going to bed. 4. Cover a few sprigs of arbutus with hot water; when the tea is quite strong, pour off, and bathe the warts with this, or crush the juice of the leaf directly on the wart three or four times a week, till it disappears. 5. Take five cents' worth of muriate of ammonia, wet a crust of water, and apply several times during the day. 6. Cover the warts with baking soda, wet with water and tie them up. A few applications will remove them.

Iron Paint.

Iron paint, as it is termed—a paint composed of pulverized iron and linseed oil varnish—is a recent German invention, and is intended for covering damp walls, outer walls, and in short any place or vessel exposed to the action of the open air and to the weather. Should the article to be painted be exposed to frequent changes of temperature, linseed oil varnish and amber varnish are mixed with the paint intended for the first two coats, without the addition of any artificial drying medium. The first coat is applied rather thin, the second a little thicker, and the last in a rather fluid state. The paint is equally adapted as weather-proofing for wood, stone and iron; nor is it necessary to previously fire the latter from rust, grease, etc., a superficial cleaning being sufficient.

Useful Hints.

Milk will usually remove ink stains.

Linseed oil will remove rust from a stovepipe.

Borax water whitens and softens the hands.

Ammonia water is best for cleansing brushes.

To freshen velvet hold the wrong side over boiling water.

Wet mildewed fabrics with lemon juice and lay them in the sun.

To iron embroideries lay them on flannel, right side to the flannel.

Rub flat-iron on salt if they are rough. Beeswax will remove flakes of starch.

Reading aloud with the teeth closed for two hours a day, is said to cure stammering.

Vinegar and water to clean mica in stoves. Vinegar is best to mix stove polish with.

If you do not wish to lay on too much fat, as stock-feeders say, eat lean meat and few vegetables. Avoid much sugar or butter.

Oscar Wilde has received many thanks from Mary Anderson for writing a play for her. They reach him in this shape: "Declined, with many thanks."

—[Bismarck Tribune.

An Audacious Thief.

A New York telegram to The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, says: Charles R. Beckwith, formerly book-keeper for B. T. Babbitt, a prominent soap maker, has been released from state prison, having served about ten years for embezzlement from his employer. The amount he was reported at the time to be very large, but Babbitt's business was so prosperous that he never noticed the defalcation in that way, but discovered it by observing that the young man drove rather too fine horses and lived in a higher style generally than might be expected of one who received no more salary than a book-keeper. Mr. Babbitt, it is said, asked him one day who it was that paid all this expense, and Beckwith unblushingly said: "You do."

"Do you mean to say that you have been misappropriating my funds?" asked the soap manufacturer.

"That is about as straightforward a way as you can put it," was the reply.

Babbitt began to threaten, and asked him what induced him to do such a thing, but Beckwith as coolly as ever told him that he had looked the ground over carefully; that he might be sent to the state prison for ten years, but that he had already secured within \$40,000 as much as he intended to take, and that if his employer would pay him that amount he would go on honestly, and continue to conduct affairs with as much diligence and ability as ever, but Beckwith, after a moment's reflection, decided to "shift the switch." Since 1855 he has been engaged in lecturing and writing on the subject of public and personal hygiene. With the exception of two visits to Europe and three summers of saddle life in the mountains of California, he has been unceasingly occupied with the "house of prevention."

His labors have been varied, interesting, and most effective. During four years he lectured almost every night, giving his days to the invention of his new system of gymnastics. In 1863, having completed this system, he abandoned the platform and settled in Boston, Mass., to establish his Normal School for Physical Training. Obtaining an act of incorporation from the Massachusetts Legislature, he placed his scheme before the celebrated Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Tom Leitch, and other well-known medical men. The two gentlemen named, and others, entered heartily into the work. Dr. Channing and Dr. Hoskins both became active teachers or professors in Dr. Lewis's school. Within seven years, more than four hundred persons were graduated from the Boston Normal School, and bearing its diploma, with the name of Dio Lewis as its President, went out into all the land, teaching the new school of physical training. Among these graduates was that admirable gentleman and scholar, Moses Coit Tyler, now Professor in Cornell University. He went abroad, remaining several years in London, introducing the "Dio Lewis Gymnastics." Prof. Tyler's lectures and his contributions to the English magazines on the subject of body culture, constitute the finest portion of the literature of the new movement. In one of Prof. Tyler's papers, in a leading English magazine, occurs this paragraph:

"The movement of thought in America toward physical culture is thus organized upon a profound and abiding basis. An impulse has been given which vibrates through a population of 2,000,000; this impulse cannot die. . . . And of this vast and beneficial movement Dio Lewis stands clearly at the head. To him the people are looking as to an apostle and guide. He has inaugurated in America a great national reform, as distinct, as influential, as glorious, as that which was wrought in Germany by Salzman and Jahn, or in Sweden by the poet and gymnasiarch Ling."

Another interesting phase of Dr. Lewis's work is found in the great seminary which he established in Lexington, Mass.

His object was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical development of girls, during their school life. His buildings accommodating 200 persons were placed upon the first battle-field of the Revolutionary war. A large corps of the best readers in mathematics, sciences, languages, belles lettres and music to be found in the country, were engaged, and the opening announced. The school soon grew to one hundred and fifty young women, gathered from all parts of the country, including the Pacific Coast, Central America and the West Indies. They came to see what could be done by the new methods for their nervous, enfeebled bodies. The marvelous triumphs of this institution during the years which Dr. Lewis devoted to its management, he gives in the North American Review for December, 1882. As he says in that paper, hundreds of grateful parents are familiar with the facts. Girls who come unable to ascend a single flight of steps without suffering, in a few months were able to walk five or ten miles without inconvenience. In the course of his twenty-two years residence in Boston, Dr. Lewis published nine volumes on the various aspects of health of the human body, some of which like "Our Girls," "Our Digestion," and "Weak Lungs," have had enormous sales.

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DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Dio Lewis was born at Auburn, New York, in 1823, studied medicine with Dr. Briggs of that city, took his medical course in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, began the practice of his profession in his native place in 1845, and two years later removed to Buffalo, where he practiced from 1847 to 1852. During his residence in Buffalo, he wrote a number of papers on the causes and treatment of cholera, which ravaged that city during 1849 and 1851. These papers attracted much attention, and were afterwards published in book form.

In the autumn of 1852, Dr. Lewis took his young wife, then seriously threatened with consumption to the South. The visit to the Southern States was repeated during the two following winters.

During these three winters of leisure Dr. Lewis seriously reconsidered his life-work, and after consultation with his family and other trusted friends, resolved to "shift the switch." Since 1855 he has been engaged in lecturing and writing on the subject of public and personal hygiene. With the exception of two visits to Europe and three summers of saddle life in the mountains of California, he has been unceasingly occupied with the "house of prevention."

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!

—OF—
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
—AT—
BARKER & ALLEN'S.

We offer our immense stock at greatly reduced prices to make room for our Fall importations. Call and get prices and see that we mean business.

Nos. 322, 324 and 326 Main St., Near the Palace House.

FOR SALE

20 Acres in Rancho La Canada

Fronting on Michigan Avenue,

10 Miles from Los Angeles and 5 from Pasadena.

Pure Mountain Water and Plenty of It.

✓ ABOVE FROST LINE, ✓

FINE VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Messrs. Washburn & Watts offer for sale an 80-acre tract located in the Rancho La Canada, and situated gently on a hillside.

The land is of the very best quality and lies between the city and the ocean, and carries with it an unusually large amount of water, conveyed directly from its source in the mountains over the best in cement pipes.

It will be sold as a whole or subdivided into lots ranging from 20 to 100 acres in size. It is offered at a very low figure considering the location, quality and amount of water.

The tract is all cleared, a portion under cultivation and the balance ready for the plow. For price, terms and other particulars call on or address

Messrs. Washburn & Watts,
no. 11 Martin Block, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE!

On First Street: A Fine Bargain

Five large and one-and-a-half miles northwest

MISCELLANEOUS.

Choice Property

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.,
October 24, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said claim is for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., before the U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, on December 15, 1883, in virtue of De Puy's pre-emption No. 3360, for the S. 1/4 of E. 1/4 and R. 4 of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 1 N., R. 10 E. W. M. B.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. J. Ballard, Edwin Lammey, J. F. Washburn, J. B. Pollard, of Los Angeles County, California.

Witness: CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Register, oct-24

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.,
October 29, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof is for the S. 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., before the U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 15, 1883, in virtue of De Puy's pre-emption No. 3360, for the S. 1/4 of E. 1/4 and R. 4 of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 1 N., R. 10 E. W. M. B.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Matthew Kelly, Louis Zahn, Michael Brophy, S. H. Drew, of Los Angeles County, California.

oct-31 CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, State of California, made on the 9th day of November, 1883, in the matter of the estate of S. C. Rahme, deceased, the undersigned, the terms hereof, will set at private sale, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, the terms hereof, to be set forth, and subject to confirmation, by said Superior Court, on and after Monday, the 19th day of November, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M., interest and estate of the said S. C. Rahme, at the time of said sale.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of November, 1883.

FOR SALE.

30 Acres in Rancho La Canada

Fronting on Michigan Avenue,

10 Miles from Los Angeles and 5 from Pasadena.

Pure Mountain Water and Plenty of It.

✓ ABOVE FROST LINE, ✓

FINE VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Messrs. Washburn & Watts offer for sale an 80-acre tract located in the Rancho La Canada, and situated gently on a hillside.

The land is of the very best quality and lies between the city and the ocean, and carries with it an unusually large amount of water, conveyed directly from its source in the mountains over the best in cement pipes.

It will be sold as a whole or subdivided into lots ranging from 20 to 100 acres in size. It is offered at a very low figure considering the location, quality and amount of water.

The tract is all cleared, a portion under cultivation and the balance ready for the plow. For price, terms and other particulars call on or address

Messrs. Washburn & Watts,
no. 11 Martin Block, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE!

On First Street: A Fine Bargain

Five large and one-and-a-half miles northwest

SIX TWO NEW ELEGANT PRIVATE RES-
idences, comprising brick houses, each
with two bedrooms and baths in each; gardens in
front. Also large lots on the Aliso tract
(the centre track of the city), very cheap.
On part sale, also balance on the
installment plan. See new house, large lot,
on the same tract, for more particulars. A
good home in center of city, all fenced in,
\$2500, by

ALFRED MOORE,
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 36 Los
Angeles street, Los Angeles, Cal.,
Box 771, or at his residence, 155 Banning
street, below Electric Light Co. oct-19

Nitinger's Specialties.
128 N. Main Street, Near First.
TELEPHONE 118. R. H. TICKET BROKER.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AT BARGAINS. my-laf
A GOOD, gentle family horse and fine piece
of harness, with harness, for sale cheap. Har-
ness, too, ranch, land and stock for sale. In
wagon, lots in Pasadena; to exchange an incu-
bator for chickens. \$750. no lm

FOR SALE.
A Santa Monica, on 4th st., furnished house
with six rooms and bathroom, very well
built, with bay windows; furniture first class;
three lots, each lot 5x150, with picket
fence and orange hedge in front. Very
cheap, ready to go. Call on Mrs. S. C. Gibbes,
very, early morning, and grass lawn in front.
This is a bargain, cost \$2500 and up.
Apply on premises, or address MISS S. C.
GIBBES, Santa Monica, Cal. oct-19

THE MODEL SETTLEMENT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!
FOR
HEALTH, CLIMATE,
Choice Fruits.
For particulars—pamphlet and map—ad-
dress **CHAFFY BROS.,**
dunsmuir, calif.

One block of eleven lots, corner of Twelfth
and San Julian streets. Three acres for sale at
\$1500; two acres covered with orange, lemon,
apple, pear, prunes and other trees, and rasp-
berry and strawberry bushes.

Lot northeast corner of Franklin and New
High streets, half block from Spruce street.
Five lots on Franklin by 130 feet on New High, con-
taining about one acre. oct-19

Five lots in block "W" of Mt. tract, between
First and Second streets, and from \$100 to \$175
each. Lots in block "C" of Crocker Tract, 130
Twenty-one lots of about half an acre each, be-
tween Euclid and Washington streets, near
Figuerro.

In addition to that said by said B. O. Balme,
at the time of his death, in and to all the cer-
tain lot, place or parcel of land situate, lying,
being or contained in the County of Los An-
geles, California, and bounded and described
as follows, to-wit: The first National Bank of
Los Angeles, in the County of Los Angeles, State
of California, and being the same as was de-
scribed by said B. O. Balme, in and to the said
María Sepúlveda de Sanchez, on the east by
said B. O. Balme, in and to the said María
Sepúlveda, and on the west by the Los Angeles
National Bank, in and to the said B. O. Balme,
Beauty to George Hansen by deed dated April
20th 1872, and recorded May 1st, 1873, in book
of records page 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272,
said certain parcels of land situate, lying, be-
ing or contained in the County of Los Ange-
les, California, by deed of said B. O. Balme,
R. Sepúlveda by deed of date August 18th,
1872, in and to the said B. O. Balme, in and to
the S. P. R. L. Co., and subject to an agree-
ment of gift of way before belonging to said
S. P. R. L. Co., and containing therein a pro-
vision containing four acres of land, more or less,
with all the rights and franchises belonging to
said land, including all surveys, excepting from
said 400 acres, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, ac-
cording to Richardson's survey and map, said
map having been recorded in the public record
books, at page 314, Records of Los Angeles
County, which reference is hereby made to
said page 314, that certain tract beginning at
a point on the Los Angeles river, the westerly
boundary of said Rancho, at the northwest cor-
ner of land formerly owned by Osselin & Chap-
man, now owned by Dunsmuir, thence along
with Dunsmuir's north line to the westerly
line of the S. C. Gibbes tract, to a stake
No. 22 W., with the westerly line of said rail-
road thirty-three 60.00 chains to a stake
then west sixteen 28.00 chains to a point on
the Los Angeles river, thence south along the
river southerly to the place's beginning, ac-
cording to said survey, excepting from said
tract to said stake, containing about 225 acres,
such position and area as may be determined
to said the administrator may deem for the best
interest of said estate. oct-19

NOTICE AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash,
in U. S. gold coin ten percent of the purchase
price to be paid in full on the day of the
day of sale, balance on continuation of sale by
Dunsmuir & Sons, Inc., to be paid in cash.
Chaser. All bids to be in writing and to be de-
livered to the undersigned in person, or sent
him at the office of Barclay & Wilson, attorneys
for said estate, over the first National Bank
of Los Angeles, Cal. C. GIBBS,
Administrator of the estate of S. C. Gibbes,
deceased.

Los Angeles, November 26, 1888. 11-14

Notice for Publication.
LAMP ORIENTAL CO., Publishers.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

M. L. WICKS,
Office and Residence 121 Fort Street.
oct-19

Raphael & Schlesinger,
NO. 15 NORTH MAIN STREET,
Have just imported a fine lot of wall paper of
the latest styles. Consistently on hand Parle
Glas, Brumbar, Glas, etc. Will arrive shortly
from New York new lot of Parle and Crysta
Sheet Glass. Our Art Gallery contains choice
oil paintings, steel engravings, chromo-
frames, etc. Come and look over our store.
oct-24

G. O.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents.

[illegible]

Winning Machinery, Oil Boring Rigs and Oil Boring Tools OF ALL KINDS.

BOILER AND ENGINE REPAIRS

Wind Mill Irons, Cooking Ranges, the Baker
Ovens, and all kinds of Stoves, and
Wood Scrapers, Lead Rollers, Calender Cylinders,
etc., etc. Also the Latest Combined Anvil
and Hammer, and all kinds of Machinery.
179 and 181 Main St. cor. 2d, Los Angeles.

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Choice Lands, Good Water, Beautiful Location, Magnificent Beach.

A DELIGHTFUL SEASIDE RESORT.

POMEROY & MILLS.
The Colony Agents in Los Angeles.

OFFICE: Cor. Spring and Court Sts.

For further particulars write to W. E. Willmore, for Colony papers, Colony Maps, etc., address P. O. Building, Los Angeles. W. E. WILLMORE, 2029 1/2 B. Mainway.

J. M. Pray, Jr.,
BLACKSMITHING,
HORSESHOEING,
No. 16 Los Angeles Street,
Wagon and Carriage Work, Repairing and Jobbing,
For Stoves, and all kinds of castings and forgings,
made especially for this climate, are
the best and cheapest the market affords.

For Sale.

LODGING HOUSE—16 ROOMS,
Near center of city. For particulars inquire of
POMEROY & MILLS,
Court st., opposite the Courthouse.
oct21

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. of Ham-
burg in re-insurance contract with other
other Insurance Co's. Combined Capital,
\$2,000,000
London & Northwestern Fire Ins. Co. of
England, Capital, \$5,000,000
North German Fire Insurance Co. of Ham-
burg, Capital, \$1,000,000
American Central Insurance Co. of St. Louis;
Assets, \$1,100,000
Accident Insurance Co. of North America;
Authorized Capital, \$500,000
Connecticut Mutual Insurance Co. of Hartford.
P. PHILLIP AGENT,
No. 5 Commercial street, Los Angeles, Cal.
121-2

Angelo County, California.
oil-20 CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Register.

New Chinese Laundry.
[NO. 32 ALISO AVENUE.]

TUCKER, A NEW-OWNER FROM SAN
Francisco, will open a Laundry at the
above place Monday, November 24th, and will
be glad to receive and meet in town. The
line calling for and delivered. No charge
fees made or sewing on buttons. oct-11

New Blacksmith Shop.
Upper Main Street, opp. Alameda Hotel.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING, MOISE
shoeing, and all descriptions of work
in my line done promptly in the best man-
ner by good workmen.

FRITZ SIMON,
n-11 PROPRIETOR.

